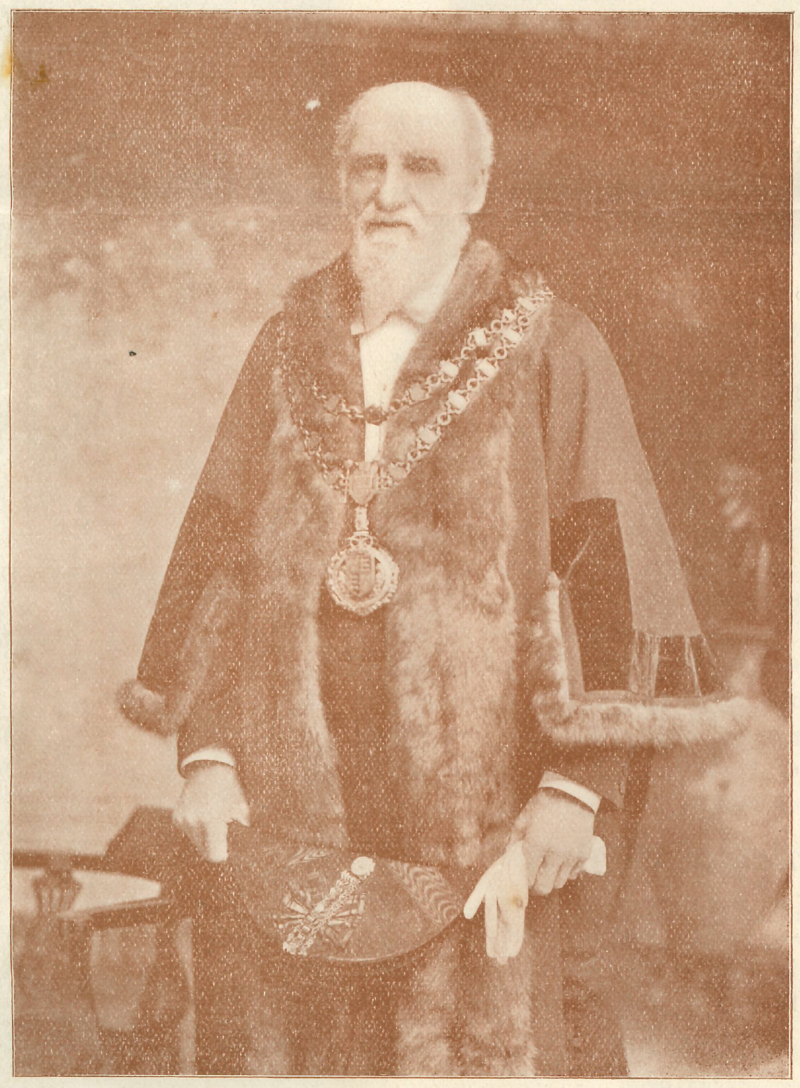
# SOUVENIR OF THE

# Opening of the New Town Hall.



Ald. E. T. HOLDEN, Mayor.

Coun. W. J. PEARMAN-SMITH,
Chairman, Town Hall Committee.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

Ald. T. MARSHALL.

THE year 1905 is one which will be memorable in the history of the town for three important events, namely—the visit of some hundreds of Canadian delegates, the most successful exhibition ever held by the County Agricultural Society, and the opening of the New Town Hall. This has taken place with much pomp and ceremony during the past week, and marks the beginning of a new era for the Borough.

In connection with this important building two names stand out prominently among all those who have been connected with the undertaking, and they are those of His Worship the Mayor (Alderman E. T. Holden), by whom the opening ceremony was performed, and of Councillor W. J. Pearman-Smith, the Chairman of the Town Hall Committee, under which the work has been executed.

## The Mayor

is himself a native of the Borough, and has carried on for many years the business of a tanner, currier, &c., which had been previously conducted by his father. To this business Mr. E. T. Holden brought an amount of business ability and technical skill which has resulted in the business developing under him into one of the leading houses in the Kingdom, and on certain lines, in being absolutely the first. He has not, however, allowed his private interests to absorb his time or his talents, but has, from his early manhood, devoted himself unreservedly to the public service. As early as the year 1860 he was elected a member of the Council, and as Councillor and Alderman he has remained a member of that body ever since. He was elected Mayor for the first time in 1870, and occupied the office for two years in succession. It was at the close of his second term of office in 1871 that he was elected an Alderman. In 1872 he was placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the Borough, and in 1884 for the County, sitting at Rushall. In 1889, in recognition of his many services to the municipality, his portrait was presented to the Town by his colleagues on the Council, he being one of only five gentlemen who had been similarly honoured in the history of the Town. In politics, a Liberal, Mr. Holden has from his very early days been the most prominent and influential man in his party. On the death in 1891 of his friend, Sir Charles Forster, Bart., who represented the Borough for about forty years, Mr. Holden was adopted as the Liberal Candidate, and was elected, sitting until the termination of that Parliament. He was for many years an active and efficient member of the Board of Guardians, and he was one of those elected on the first School Board for the Borough, on the passing of the Education Act of 1870. This position — and the Chairmanship of the Board—he retained for several successive periods of three years, and he left his mark very clearly on the policy of the Board, and greatly helped and influenced education in the Borough. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Queen Mary's School, and has held, and still holds, other important appointments in connection with the municipal life of the Borough, and with educational work. The latter has indeed ever been a subject to which he has been willing unstintedly to devote both time and money, and when the present Science and Art Institute was promoted as a Memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, he was one of the most liberal donors to it, and one of the most active workers in connection with it. Indeed, he and the late Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, who was then Mayor of the Town, may be said to have been the joint carriers-out of the scheme. The Hospital, and all religious and philanthropic efforts, have ever received his hearty support and liberal help, and that without distinction as to creed or sect. Himself a staunch Nonconformist, and holding those principles as dearer than popularity, he has never swerved from his avowed opinions, but he has ever been ready to recognize good in other churches and societies than those he has been connected with, and his hand has been open for their help, even if he could not give them a place in his heart. It was in recognition of such a career that when the Corporation failed to secure a Royal Personage to open the New Town Hall, they felt that he and he only had the right to perform the duty. He had previously consented, though with much reluctance, to again become Mayor for this year and therefore by office as well as by his life's history he was hailed as the citizen whom the borough delighted to honour and who in turn would honour the borough by his acceptance.

Ald. T. P. BROWNHILL.

## Coun. Pearman-Smith,

though one of the youngest members of the Council in point of years, was elected in 1891, and was not long in making his mark in what was at that time rather a conservative body, and inclined to leave the management of affairs chiefly in the hands of the senior members. He was especially helpful to the Council on the Property Committee, to the work of which he brought much knowledge being a member of the well-known firm of Solicitors of S. Pearman-Smith and Sons, and being himself a large property owner. In Financial matters, and in many other ways of which the public generally know little or nothing, he proved himself so able and self-denying a worker that in 1899 he was elected mayor and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901, thus having a record of a three years Mayoralty, a record which has only once before been made in the history of the town, namely by Mr. Samuel Russell, who occupied the chair from 1888 to 1890. The three years of service of Mr. Pearman-Smith were all filled with much important work, one of them—1900—being the period when the latest special act of Parliament for the Borough was obtained and came into operation. By this Act the powers were given under which the Tramway system was designed and completed, and by it also the financial system of the Borough was re-organised, and many other provisions made for the development and better government of the town. In the third year of Mr. Pearman-Smith's Mayoralty, the foundation stone of the New Town Hall was laid by H.R. Highness Prince Christian, who speaking of Mr. Pearman-Smith said: "I feel it to be almost presumptuous on my part to dwell upon the services rendered by him to the Borough, when we know that he is now serving in his high and honourable position for the third consecutive year. Can any further testimony be required of the confidence, appreciation and esteem which by his own work and example, he has established in the hearts of his fellow citizens." Most happily his Royal Highness expressed the facts, and especially were the words applicable at the moment, as it was not only of Mr. Pearman-Smith as Mayor, but of Mr. Pearman-Smith as Chairman and Chief of the Town Hall Committee that he was speaking. Many have been the difficulties of the Committee, and great has been their work—as may well be presumed for an expenditure of nearly £100,000 of the public money has been involved—but through them all, Mr. Pearman-Smith has retained his chairmanship and maintained his interest in the work.

Coun H. C. POWELL.

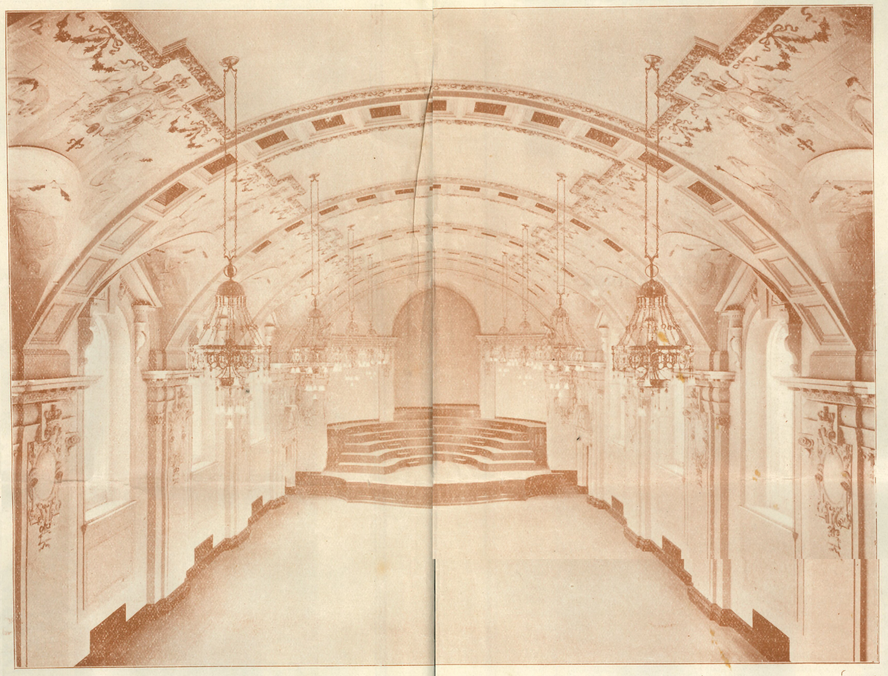
## The Municipal Centre.

No doubt from the time we first had a corporate existence Walsall had some hall or meeting place—perhaps at first under an oak tree—where those who were the "Civic Fathers" held their meetings, but according to Dr. Willmore's "History of Walsall" the first time a Guildhall is mentioned is in a Code of Laws drawn up by the "Maior and Bredren" in the year 1440. This "Gylde Hall," as it was called, appears to have been in High Street at some point where there had been an old cross. Even in those days the Corporation appear to have held the idea that it was their duty to improve the town, for Dr. Willmore tells us that by a deed dated in the reign of Elizabeth, the Lord of the Manor left to "George Hawe, Mayor, and others, Chief Governors or Rulers of the Town, a shop which the said *Governors* had erected in the High Street, with buildings over it, commonly called the Highe Crosse, where heretofore there was an olde crosse standinge called the highe crosse in Walsall for the beautifyinge of the said towne, as also for the provision of places of punishment and correction of dyvers lewde, and mysdemeyned persons." This Cross appears to have been taken down in 1691 and re-built at the charge of the Corporation, which, we presume, means the cost of the ratepayers. These Guildhalls seem to have served a variety of purposes, including those of a Judgment Hall, a Market and a Charity School. Walsall's "Crosse" was removed in 1802 as it was small, inconvenient and an obstruction to the improvements which had then begun to be made. At a still earlier date it had been abandoned as a Guildhall and a new building was erected in 1734, the site being still in High Street and near to the spot which had so long been the centre of municipal life, Dr. Willmore describes this, the first real Guildhall as we understand the words, as "a spacious building, but of somewhat sombre architecture. A niche above, originally intended, as was said for a statue of Charles I., contained a Figure of Justice which cost £45, with scales for some unknown reason, unequally balanced." This figure is still in its niche on the building in High Street. Of this first Town Hall, so far as we know, there is no picture now in existence, but a portion of its front is shown in one of the old prints of High Street and from this and from the memories of old residents in the town, the block which is given on another page, has been drawn and we believe gives a fair idea of the Guildhall which served the town from 1734 to 1866.

Ald. W. BROWNHILL.

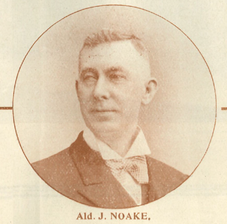
Coun. E. A. CRUMP.

THE MARBE STAIRCASE.



THE NEW TOWN HALL.

In the interval many and important changes had taken place in connection with the municipal management and there had also been the beginning of that remarkable and rapid growth by which the last twenty years of the borough has been especially marked. In 1835 the Municipal Reform Act was passed and swept away the old forms of corporation, substituting for them the present elected bodies. In 1824 the old Corporation had obtained an Improvement Act, which placed in the hands of Improvement Commioners powers for watching, lighting and other things, including the erection of Gas Works. This was followed in 1848 and 1850 by oth Acts, giving still further powers to the municipality. All these things meant much additional work and the Hall which was adequate in 1734, and indeed for many years after, became no longer equal to the needs of the town. In 1865 the present Guildhall in High Street, was erected on the site of its predecessor, and it was opened in 1866 by Mr. John Brewer, junior, as he was then described, but who is known to the present generation as the late Alderman Brewer, who was Councillor Pearman-Smith's predecessor as Chairman of the Property Committee.



Ald. J. NOAKE.

Ald. J. CLARE.

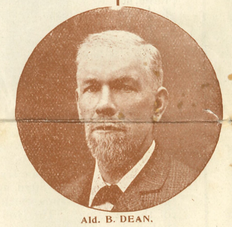
If the first half of the Nineteenth Century saw a growth which demanded a New Town Hall in 1865, what shall be said of the forty years which have passed since then? The first and greatest addition to the public work of the Corporation was made by the Public Health Acts, which transferred to them the duty of seeing to the sanitation of the town and many other matters, which, up to that time, had either not been done or left to vestries, highway surveyors, local commissioners and others. Under the power of these Acts, Bloxwich, which had previously held a certain amount of separate existence, was wholly incorporated in the Borough, and in 1876 a special local Act took in also a large part of the Parish of Rushall. In these forty years too began the great movement of acquiring by Corporations, such undertakings as Gas Works, Water Works, and other large concerns, which are for the general use of the Public. The water supply of the town was already in the hands of the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, so that that could not be undertaken by the Corporation, but as guardians of the Public Health they had certain powers which they were compelled to put in force, and all these things combined, resulted in throwing upon the Town Council an amount of work infinitely beyond what their predecessors, up to 1835, had dreamed of and greater even than their predecessors of 1866 had anticipated. Gradually it became forced upon the Corporation that the existing arrangements were no longer sufficient for the business of the town, the efficient carrying on of which demanded that the Town Officials and the Town Council should be housed in one sufficient building. In 1892 therefore it was finally decided that a new Guildhall should be built and plans for the proposed building were obtained. Mr. McConnal, of Walsall, being the successful architect in the competition. The site selected, was the property of the town being the only remaining plot under the Artizans Dwellings Act Scheme, which had resulted in the sweeping away of densely crowded rookeries of the old Marsh Lane district and the laying out of the present excellent streets. The area however, was generally felt to be too small and much as the design was admired the scheme had to be abandoned. We are enabled to give a picture of the building which was at that time proposed to be erected, and it will be seen that it would have been an ornament to the town if circumstances had rendered it possible to carry it out.

For some years after the abandonment of the first scheme, the matter lay in abeyance, but with the opening of the Twentieth Century it was felt that something must be done. The Council itself, although possessing a handsome and convenient Chamber for their public meetings, had no rooms where the many Committees, by which the detail work has to be done, could assemble; the offices of the Town Clerk and Borough Surveyor, which from the first had been only intended to be temporary, were too restricted for their departments, especially as the Gas Department, with its ever increasing work, had to be housed in the same building These and other causes which need not be detailed, led the Council ultimately to decide that new municipal buildings should be erected. As a very earnestly and frequently repeated appeal had also been made by many leading gentlemen of the town—and also by the general public—it was also decided that a Town Hall should be included in the scheme. About the same time a considerable portion of the site in Lichfield Street, which belonged to Alderman Holden, came into that gentleman's hands through the termination of the leases, and though he had, we believe, intended to devote the land to other purposes, he consented to give the Council an option of purchase. More land was wished for, and Lord Hatherton, the adjoining landowner, was approached. His Lordship also had other intentions, but he, like Mr. Holden, consented to meet the wishes of the Council, who were thus enabled to secure an ample area for all that they desired, and at a very moderate cost. Not only was the site ample, but it is also the most perfect which could have been selected for its purpose. Situated in the finest Street in the Borough, with splendid approaches, it is within little more than a stone's throw of the very centre and heart of the town, so that if the site had been selected a hundred years ago, when there was available land in every direction, a better position could not have been chosen.

Coun. J. N. COTTERELL.

## The New Plans.

As it was recognized that the building should be one of which the town could be proud as well as one which would be adequate for many years to come, it was decided to get the best plans possible. Handsome premiums were offered to induce architects of eminence to send in plans in competition for the buildings; and the number sent in was very large and included many of great beauty and excellence. The selection from among such choice specimens of architectural design was difficult and occupied a long time, but with the help of one of the best experts of the day a decision was finally come to, to accept the plans of Mr. J. S. Gibson, of Gray's Inn, London, who designed the county hall for the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council at Wakefield, which was erected at a cost of £120,000, inclusive of furniture and fittings. The Corporation of West Ham also erected a Technical Institute from Mr. Gibson's designs at a cost of £60,000, and many other important and beautiful public buildings have been designed by him. The original description of the design was that the chief frontage of this new building was to be to Lichfield Street, and about 170ft. in length. There are two wings or pavilions, and the central gable containing a richly decorated entrance doorway and two large spaces with columns extending through two storeys to the height of the building. The ground floor is carried through in one design of arch windows, with strong rusticated stone work, so as to build the whole design together. To the right of the frontage is a tower about 150 feet high, consisting of plain square masonry up to a height of about 60 feet, and above that a rich belfry stage, with seated figures carved in stone. Then follows a delicate open-work lantern, and a crown surmounting the whole. The frontage opposite the Baths, between Lichfield Street and Darwall Street, contains the offices, and in Leicester Street is the main entrance to the Town Hall, which can be used in conjunction with or independently of the Municipal Offices. The chief features of this front are a central doorway and two flanking towers containing gallery stairs. The Town Hall is about 120 feet long, by 58 feet wide, and 45 feet high, and is lighted by large windows at each side. The roof is barrel vaulted, with side bays containing windows, vaulted over with smaller arches, which intersect the main vault o' the roof and form a series of groins with pretty effect. A semi-circular platform is arranged to accommodate a large company of singers, with an orchestra or chorus staging. The hall will easily accommodate 1700 persons, and in addition, there are provided crush halls, refreshment rooms, and retiring rooms for visitors or artistes. Entering the Municipal portion of the buildings by the main door in Lichfield Street, the visitor passes through a spacious vestibule, which is a fine open columned hall, and containing stairs up each side to the first floor, where the Council Chamber is situated The latter apartment is about 50 feet by 35 feet, with a fine dome ceiling carried on four large marble columns. The windows are glazed with stained glass, and the seats for the members of the Council are arranged in semi-circular form, in the centre of the chamber, and a gallery for the public at the end of the room. Very close to the Council Chamber are three Committee rooms, so constructed as to be capable of being made into one large room, 80 feet long by 20 feet wide. The whole of the offices and the buildings themselves are admirably treated in regard to light and air, and the comfort of all employed in them. The general style of the buildings is described as English renaissance, based on the works of Wren, Gibbs, and Vanbrough, and the character of the decorative sculpture employed, is in keeping with modern ideas. Special attention has also been paid to the heating of the buildings, which also include offices of every department of the municipal work.

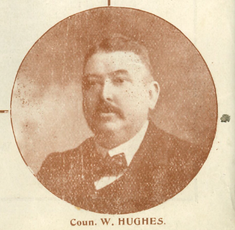


Ald. B. DEAN.

Such, in general terms, is the description of

## The New Municipal Buildings,

a picture of which, from a photograph by Mr. W. Bullock, is upon the front page of this supplement. There are, however, many portions which are deserving of more detailed description. The main entrance to what we may for distinction call the municipal part of the building is from Lichfield Street, between which thoroughfare and the building is a handsome broad carriageway, enclosed by a massive stone balustrade, which serves admirably to set off the fine white stone buildings. This opens into a long Corridor, paved in Mosaic, in bold pattern, but of tints which are restful to the eye, and very effective. The Ceiling,



Coun. W. HUGHES.

3 GUILDHALL BEFORE 1865.

is massive and handsome, and is in admirable keeping with the excellent proportions and the striking decorations of the apartments.

On the other side of the Committee Rooms, which face Lichfield Street, are two rooms, the possession of which would probably never have been dreamed of by Councillors of even a generation ago. They are a Library and a Smoke Room – two handsome apartments, fitted in oak like most of the rest of the building. At present neither the books to the Library, nor the smoke to the Smoke Room appear to have been supplied, but no doubt in due course of time both will be forthcoming. The remainder of this part of the building, which consists of three stories, is taken up by the offices of the various departments of the Corporation. The Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor, and other chiefs, and the departments with which the greatest number of the public will have to do, are arranged on the groundfloor; the Clerks' and Assistants' Offices, and those departments with which the public have less to do, occupy the rooms on the first floor. The upper floor is devoted to the kitchens and other rooms needful for the getting up of banquets or any other refreshments which the users of the Hall may desire. The various corridors are connected by means of lifts, and every provision has been made for whatever the public may demand. This section, however, though over the municipal part, belongs rather to the Town Hall portion. The whole of the municipal part is warmed with hot water, but most of the rooms also have fire places. These are arranged on what is known as "the well system," the fire itself being level with the hearth, and the chimneys being of the smallest dimensions so as to secure the maximum amount of heat from the coal used. The ventilation throughout is ample, and the lighting is by electric light, the whole of the electroliers being of excellent design, and well matched with their surroundings.

## The Town Hall

has its chief entrance in Leicester Street, whence it is approached over a flagged open space, enclosed in balustrades. From the wide hall two large cloak rooms open on the right and left hands, while the doors to the hall itself are directly in front and on the same level, but further to the side is the "serving room," which is very completely fitted up for the purpose of serving at banquets, and such gatherings, the viands which can be sent down by lifts from the kitchen at the top of the building. The Hall itself is a beautifully proportioned room, floored in polished oak and with walnut doors and stage and gallery fronts. There are three large exits, with a separate one for the gallery, all of which are fitted with "anti-panic" fastenings. These are most ingenious, for while they firmly lock the doors against anyone outside they only require a sharp push from the inside to at once fly open. At one end of the hall is a well-arranged gallery, fixed at a gradient which gives to each seat a full view of the stage, which occupies the other end of the hall. Over this stage, as our readers will probably remember, there was considerable controversy, but as it has been finally fixed we do not think that it will meet with anything but praise. It will give seating accommodation for between two and three hundred persons and more at a pinch. The seats are arranged in a semi-circle with entrance doors right and left, and centre if required. There is a separate entrance to the stage from Tower Street and between the stage

THE DESIGN WHICH WAS NOT CARRIED OUT.

1 which is rounded, is moulded in bold and effective design, an appearance of strength as well as beauty being given by the pilasters from which spring the various arches. These pilasters are formed of marble bases, which have evidently been selected with great care—the white being richly marked with black veins of varying intensity, against which, and the whiteness of the upper part of the corridor, the polished walnut doors and their casings show very effectively. Off this entrance corridor are a telephone office and other conveniences, which will be available both for the Town Hall and the municipal part of the building, as the corridor runs the whole length of the building to one of the entrances to the Hall.

About midway along the entrance corridor is the magnificent marble staircase to the Council Chamber, the Committee rooms and the Mayor's rooms. It was not intended at first, we believe, to put in so elaborate a staircase as this, but during the work it began to be felt that what was first designed was hardly worthy of the really magnificent building which was being erected. An arrangement was therefore made by which the present staircase was arranged for, and all who see it will feel that it would have been a pity indeed if any other material had been used. The staircase at the bottom is a double one, running up right and left of the centre opening, over which they join in a broad landing place from which rise thence, in one direction, the broad staircase leading to the Council chamber and in the other, the twin staircases leading to the Committee room corridor. The balustrades are of wrought iron-work with a polished wood handrail, and the lighting is by means of stained glass lights at the sides. Over these rises the arched ceiling, terminating in the centre in a dome, in which is the electrolier by which the artificial lighting will be supplied.

The Council Chamber itself is a handsome and well-arranged room and will provide more convenience for the public than the Council Chamber in High Street, a gallery having been put in especially for them just behind the press gallery. This is at the opposite end to that at which his worship the Mayor will sit, and will therefore give a good view of the Council as they meet in debate. The Mayor's chair which is covered by a handsomely designed canopy, is raised considerably above the level of the floor upon which the seats of the Aldermen and Councillors are arranged in a semi circle, the space in the centre of the semi circle being filled with a

2 large table for the exhibition of plans and other similar purposes. The doors and furniture of the Council Chamber are in fumed oak, the seats being upholstered in green leather. Tables for the officials who have to attend the meeting are arranged in recesses to the right and left of the Mayoral dais. All the desks are made to lift, so that the members of the Corporation will be able to pass to their places without difficulty. The Chamber is lighted from the sides, and also from a dome in the centre, while for artificial light there is one large electrolier in the dome and four smaller ones in the corners. These electroliers are gilt and are handsome in design, and they show effectively against the white ornamentation of the ceiling. On each side of the Chamber are placed tablets upon which are inscribed the names of a number of the past Mayors, space being left for the inscription of a number of those who are still to come. At the official entrance to the Chamber, there is a waiting room and beyond that, cloak room, lavatories, &c.

Turning from the Council Chamber entrance, as we have said, twin staircases rise to the principal upper corridor in which are first the three Committee rooms. They consist of one large, and two somewhat smaller rooms which can at any time, by means of their folding doors be thown into one very handsome room. These rooms, unlike most of the building, have doors and internal fittings of polished mahogany, the chimney pieces of the end rooms, which alone have fire places, being exceedingly handsome and effective. Like the rest of the chief parts of the building, the ceiling is richly ornamented and over the entrance of the chief Committee room is hung the portrait of the present Mayor, (Ald. Holden), to which we have already made brief reference.

To the right as the Committee rooms are approached by the stairs, two rooms are set apart for the use of the Mayor. They consist of a waiting room and the Mayor's parlour. The wood-work of these is a carefully selected walnut, very highly polished and very carefully wrought. In each of these, special attention appears to have been devoted to the fire places, which are framed in admirably designed and executed chimney pieces. Of course, that in his worship's private apartment is the handsomer of the two and it really is a work of art picked out, with just a little—but just enough—gold ornamentation. The furniture also for these rooms

GUILDHALL OPENED 1866.

and the entrance are two commodious retiring rooms. The hall is seated with chairs in wood to match the internal fittings. The acoustic properties of the hall, so far as can be judged before actual use, are admirable and we believe that it will prove an easy and comfortable place to speak in, while for music and singing, artistes will have nothing to wish for so far as the building is concerned. The ventilation is on the "Plenum System," by which the fresh air is admitted at the top and the spent air drawn out at the bottom. In connection with the hall, there is also an assembly room which will accommodate two or three hundred persons.

With regard to the decorations, we may say that they have been carried out throughout the whole of the pile in a most artistic and effective style. In the Town Hall itself the prevailing tint is green, in two shades, decorated with bold and effective gold tracery, encircling white medallions. This, as written, sounds very simple, but as seen it is exceedingly effective and graceful, the walnut fronts of the stage and of the gallery giving to the lower part of the hall solidity, while the upper decoration adds grace and lightness.

## The Victoria Memorial,

which it was decided should take the form of an organ, has not yet been fixed and probably will not be for some time as it would be unwise to erect what will undoubtedly be a magnificent instrument until the whole place has been thoroughly dried and been for some time in use. When erected the organ will complete the hall and will add not only to its utility but to its beauty.

## The Cost

of the building—Council House, Municipal Offices, and Town Hall—has, of course, been heavy, and when all is reckoned up will reach over £100,000, but for it the town will have probably the finest and most commodious building of any town of its size in the kingdom. From time to time during the period that the work has been on hand we have had to record adverse criticisms of the Town Hall Committee—whose portraits we are able to give through the kindness of the various members—but now there will be nothing for them but a chorus of unstinted praise. They have evidently felt throughout that they had a really great work on hand, and that the reputation of the good old borough, of which we are all so proud, was at stake. If they have gone beyond what some would have wished, they can say *Finis coronat opus*—the end crowns the work—for the result shows that they have been successful, and they deserve, and will receive, the heartiest thanks of the citizens.

## The Surroundings

of the building it was at one time thought would detract from its appearance, but that has not proved to be the case. On the one side of the Council House is the County Court, and on the other the New Free Library. Both are in their way handsome buildings, and both are of a size to show up still more effectively the noble proportions of the chief façade. The wide and handsome street in front, and the open space of Leicester Square close at hand enable the building to be seen in all its beauty, and residents and visitors alike will have to admit that Walsall has now at least one public building worthy of the wonderful record of progress of the last fifty years, which have seen the town grow from a small and comparatively unimportant community to a great and thriving commercial centre.

## The Opening Ceremony.

took place on Wednesday, the 27th September, and was favoured by lovely autumn weather. The special feature of the proceedings, in addition to the formal opening of the new buildings, was that in recognition of his services to the town, the Mayor was presented with the Honorary Freedom of the Borough. The document was enclosed in a beautifully designed and executed silver casket, and the presentation was made to his Worship by Mr. Frank James, D.L. The full report of the ceremony and all connected with it is given in another part of to-days issue of the *Observer*.

The extensive circulation of the "Observer" in the town and district establishes the fact that it is now the recognised Leading Local Paper. Special prominence is given to all the news of the Town and District. It offers to Advertisers advantages—not presented by any other Local Paper– of circulating largely, both among the wealthy Resident Families and the Artisan and Labouring Classes. Announcements in its columns are, therefore, of greater value than those in papers having a partial circulation in any one class of the community.

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